

In the Claims

Please replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application with the following list of claims:

1-27. (Cancelled)

28. (Original) A method for determining ethanol intake comprising
determining an amount of total FAEE in a liver sample from a subject
determining an amount of total FAEE in an adipose tissue sample from the
subject, and
adding the amount of total FAEE in the liver sample to the amount of total FAEE
in the adipose tissue sample to produce a combined total FAEE amount,
wherein a combined total FAEE amount of greater than 2000 pmol/g is indicative of
ethanol intake by the subject.

29. (Original) The method of claim 28, wherein the subject is deceased.

30. (Cancelled)

31. (Original) The method of claim 29, wherein the liver sample and the adipose tissue
sample are harvested from the subject within 5 days of death.

32-34. (Cancelled)

35. (Original) A method for determining ethanol intake in a subject, comprising
determining an amount of total FAEE in a liver sample from the subject
determining an amount of total FAEE in an adipose tissue sample from the
subject, and
determining the ratio of the amount of total liver FAEE to the amount of total
adipose FAEE,

wherein a ratio of the amount of total liver FAEE to the amount of total adipose FAEE of at least 2 is indicative of ethanol intake by the subject.

36-44. (Cancelled)

45. (Original) A method for determining ethanol intake in a subject, comprising
determining an amount of ethyl arachidonate in a tissue selected from the group consisting of liver tissue and adipose tissue,
wherein an amount of ethyl arachidonate of at least 200 pmol/gram in the tissue is indicative of ethanol intake.

46-94. (Cancelled)

95. (Previously Presented) A method of determining ethanol intake by a subject, comprising
determining a readout selected from the group consisting of
(a) determining whether combined total amount of liver and adipose FAEE is at least 2000 pmol/gram; and;
(b) determining whether ratio of total liver FAEE to total adipose FAEE is at least two; and;
(c) determining whether amount of liver or adipose ethyl arachidonate is at least 200 pmol/g;
wherein i) a combined total amount of liver and adipose FAEE of at least 2000 pmol/gram, or ii) a ratio of total liver FAEE to total adipose FAEE of at least two and an amount of total liver FAEE of at least 10,000 pmol/g, or iii) an amount of ethyl arachidonate level in liver or adipose of at least 200 pmol/g, is each indicative of ethanol intake by a subject,
wherein the method is implemented on a computer.

96-116. (Cancelled)

117. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the subject is less than 2 years of age.

118. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the liver sample and the adipose tissue sample are harvested from the subject within 3 days of death.

119. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the liver sample and the adipose tissue sample are harvested from the subject within 24 hours of death.

120. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the subject is a human.

121. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the subject is deceased and the method is a method for determining pre-mortem ethanol intake by the deceased subject.

122. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the subject is less than 2 years of age.

123. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 121, wherein the liver sample and the adipose tissue sample are harvested from the subject within 5 days of death.

124. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 121, wherein the liver sample and the adipose tissue sample are harvested from the subject within 3 days of death.

125. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 121, wherein the liver sample and the adipose tissue sample are harvested from the subject within 24 hours of death.

126. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the subject is a human.

127. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the subject has ethanol in the blood.

128. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the ethanol in the blood may be generated by bacteria.

129. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the amount of total liver FAEE is at least 10,000 pmol/gram.

130. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 45, wherein the subject is deceased and the method is a method for determining pre-mortem ethanol intake by the deceased subject.

131. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 45, wherein the subject is less than 2 years of age.

132. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 130, wherein the tissue is harvested from the subject within 5 days of death.

133. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 130, wherein the tissue is harvested from the subject within 3 days of death.

134. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 130, wherein the tissue is harvested from the subject within 24 hours of death.

135. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 45, wherein the subject is a human.

136. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 45, wherein the subject has ethanol in the blood.

137. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 45, wherein the ethanol in the blood may be generated by bacteria.

138. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 45, wherein the amount of total liver FAEE is at least 10,000 pmol/gram.

139. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 45, further comprising determining a combined amount of total liver FAEE and total adipose FAEE, wherein a combined amount of at least 2000 pmol/gram or a ratio of the amount of total liver FAEE to the amount of total adipose FAEE of at least 2 is indicative of pre-mortem ethanol intake.

140-175. (Cancelled)

176. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 95, wherein a single ~~two~~ readouts are determined.

177. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 95, wherein ~~three~~ multiple readouts are determined.

178. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 176, wherein the ~~two~~ multiple readouts are (a) and (b), (a) and (c), or (b) and (c).